

during that fiscal year or the succeeding fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof "under paragraph (1)(B)";

(3) in subsection (a)(3), by striking "\$100,000" both places it appears and inserting "\$150,000";

(4) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) by striking "income" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "payments";

(B) by striking "the payment of royalties to inventors" in the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "payments to inventors";

(C) by striking "clause (i) of paragraph (1)(B)" and inserting in lieu thereof "clause (iv) of paragraph (1)(B)";

(D) by striking "payment of the royalties," in the second sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "offsetting the payments to inventors,"; and

(E) by striking "clauses (i) through (iv) of"; and

(5) by amending paragraph (1) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(1) by a contractor, grantee, or participant, or an employee of a contractor, grantee, or participant, in an agreement or other arrangement with the agency, or".

SEC. 6. EMPLOYEE ACTIVITIES.

Section 15(a) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "the right of ownership to an invention under this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "ownership of or the right of ownership to an invention made by a Federal employee"; and

(2) by inserting "obtain or" after "the Government, to".

SEC. 7. AMENDMENT TO BAYH-DOLE ACT.

Section 210(e) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking "as amended by the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986,".

IN MEMORY OF JACK TURNER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John H. "Jack" Turner who recently passed away. Jack was a good and dear friend who will be missed by the community he worked so hard to improve, and all who knew him.

Jack dedicated his life to helping others. He attended Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, served on the Christian County Board, worked as a Democratic Precinct Committeeman, and was a dedicated member of the Rosamond Community Presbyterian Church. Jack also served on the Pana Board of Education of 10 years, was President of the Illinois Association of County Boards, served with the Executive Board of Illinois Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 702, and was a past president and proud member of the Pana Lions Club. Through his many civic minded activities Jack was able to positively impact the lives of his friends and neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, Jack's passing is a great loss to us all, for his life was spent improving the lives of the people in his community. Mr. Speaker, Jack Turner was a fine man, and will be missed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the 50th anniversary of the United States dropping of the world's first and only atomic bombs; one on August 6, 1945 on Hiroshima and one 3 days later, on August 9 on Nagasaki. I take this moment to share with you the unanimous resolution of the Oakland—California—City Council in stating that they join "with Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the profound conviction that nuclear weapons must never be used again" and also calls for the achievement of a "world free of nuclear weapons."

Each August 6th and 9th provides us with the occasion to acknowledge the enormity of the decision to drop these two weapons upon populations that were overwhelmingly civilian, and who became the object lesson of our message to the world that we had a weapon of incredible power and destruction.

I am pleased to reiterate my support of the city of Oakland's passage of a statute which declared Oakland to be a Nuclear Free Zone which restricts city investments in and purchases from companies that make nuclear weapons, provides for city designation of local routes for transportation of hazardous radioactive materials and requires a permitting process for nuclear weapons work in the city.

It is my privilege to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following resolution adopted by the city of Oakland:

RESOLUTION TO OBSERVE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBINGS OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

WHEREAS, 1995 marks the 50th Anniversary of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and

WHEREAS, the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan on August 6 and 9, 1945, represent the first and only use of nuclear weapons against a civilian population; and

WHEREAS, the atomic bombings of these cities resulted in the immediate deaths of over 200,000 people, the complete devastation of the cities, and untold suffering for those who survived; and

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of people have since died or continue to suffer from the long-term effects of the bomb, including some 1,500 "Hibakusha"—atomic bomb survivors living in the United States, most of whom are Japanese American citizens; and

WHEREAS, there are 628 known HIBAKUSHA residing in California, approximately 275 in Northern California, as of 1993; and

WHEREAS, the people of Oakland have repeatedly expressed their opposition to nuclear weapons; and

WHEREAS, in 1986 the Oakland City Council voted unanimously to support a Comprehensive Nuclear Test ban; and

WHEREAS, in 1988 the residents of the City of Oakland approved an initiative ordinance known as the "Oakland Nuclear Free Zone Act" and

WHEREAS, despite the end of the Cold War, many thousands of nuclear weapons remain deployed around the world; and

WHEREAS, all humanity must strive to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and

to attain peace so that such untold suffering never occurs again;

THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT:

1. August 6 and 9, 1995, be proclaimed Hiroshima and Nagasaki Remembrance Days, respectively.

2. The City of Oakland joins with Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the profound conviction that nuclear weapons must never be used again.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, August 26, 1995 marks the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage in the United States, a movement first begun in 1647 by Margaret Brent of Maryland, heir of Lord Calvert and Lord Baltimore, who demanded a voice in the legislature. Ultimately, of course, her request was denied.

Struggling to maintain their fight, suffragettes were actively involved in the abolition movement. Elizabeth Chandler, abolitionist writer, argued that women—as well as slaves—were in bondage to white males. Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison also tied the plight of slave women to all women.

The temperance crusade during the 1840's also drew women into social and political movements. The Civil War and anti-slavery activities prompted women to organize in their communities and to petition Congress. As the abolitionist movement shifted from a moral to a political struggle, however, women were often excluded from the movement.

The American Equal Rights Association, founded in 1866, brought Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Henry Blackwell into the political process, enraged by the proposed 14th amendment that would grant the vote only to male citizens. The Federal women's suffrage amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1868, and the National Women's Suffrage Association was founded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton Cady the following year to secure passage of a suffrage amendment. The amendment was again introduced in 1878, containing the same language that ultimately passed in 1919.

The 41-year struggle to pass the 19th amendment in the House and Senate was a history of parades, arrests of suffrage supporters, hunger strikes, the founding of a National Women's Party, and picketing and bonfires in front of the White House. In 1917, Jeanette Rankin of Montana became the first woman elected to Congress. The First World War raged throughout Europe, and it was only at the war's end that President Wilson argued for women's suffrage. In 1920 in Tennessee, the last State to ratify the amendment, passage was by a single vote. A 70-year struggle finally culminated in the signing of the 19th amendment into law on August 26, 1920.

I hope to celebrate this great historical event in my district on August 26, during Rialto Days. But I think it is also fitting that we mark this anniversary in Congress in the days before our recess. The past few days have seen an incredible attack on the rights of women to decide their own reproductive fates. This House has launched an assault on the dignity